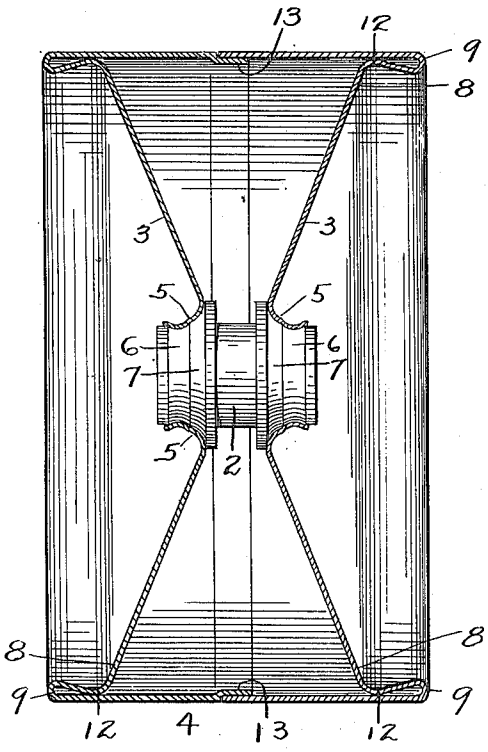
G. BOWERS.

PULLEY.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 21, 1911.

1,152,597.

Patented Sept. 7, 1915.



WITNESSES:

H. G. Prout.

P. S. Pidwell

INVENTOR

GEORGE BOWERS

by Miller & White

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE BOWERS, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PULLEY.

1,152,597. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 7, 1915.

Application filed January 21, 1911. Serial No. 603,836.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE BOWERS, a subject of Great Britain, and a resident of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pulleys, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to pulleys for transmitting power between a belt and a shaft, or to idler or loose pulleys which act as supports for belts or conveyers.

The object of the invention is to provide a pulley which is efficient in operation and which has a comparatively low cost of manufacture.

A further object of the invention is to provide a pulley with pressed sheet metal heads in which the face is supported at points intermediate the edges.

A still further object is to provide an improved means for securing the heads of the pulley to the hub, whereby all bolts and rivets are dispensed with.

With these and other objects in view, as will more fully hereinafter appear, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and particularly pointed out in the appended claim, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportions, size, and minor details of the structure may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

The drawing is a cross section through the pulley showing the method of forming the heads and the face, and of attaching the heads to the hub.

The pulley consists of a hub 2, the heads 3, and the face 4. The heads 3 are formed of sheet metal, stamped or pressed into a concave or conical shape, and are attached to the hub 2 by having their inner ends 5 crimped or pressed into the grooves 6—7 in the hub. This method forms an efficient fastening means, which is inexpensively accomplished and obviates the use of bolts or rivets.

The heads 3 are bent over along their outer edges 8 to form the loop 9 and the face of the pulley 4. By forming the loop 9, the head 3 comes in contact with the lower side of the face at the point 12, thereby supporting the face at a point intermediate of the edges. The loop 9 also stiffens the edge of the pulley and greatly increases the rigidity of the structure.

The edge of one of the plates 3 which forms the head and part of the face is bent down along the edge 13 to form a groove, into which the edge of the other plate fits. The face of the pulley is thereby made smooth and the double thickness of metal at the center assists in strengthening the face.

I claim:

A pulley comprising a hub having circumferential grooves on opposite sides thereof, the diameter of the base of the grooves being less than the diameter of the end of the hub, a face having a width greater than the length of the hub, and sheet metal heads spaced apart and formed integral with said face and crimped into said grooves in the hub, the heads being bent to form a stiffened portion at the edges of the face and to contact with the face at points removed from said edges.

GEORGE BOWERS.

Witnesses:
H. G. PROST,
P. S. PIDWELL.